

In addition, Michelle will be traveling to Poland this summer for the purpose of meeting with Polish teens and helping them with their English proficiency. This trip illustrates Michelle's commitment not only to her immediate community, but to all of humanity. Not only is Michelle incredibly active within the community, but she has also maintained outstanding grades, and she is currently ranked second in her academic class. Michelle continuously shines as a model student and citizen.

I wish to congratulate Michelle for all of her accomplishments, and especially for being a distinguished recipient of the Discover Card State Tribute Award. It is an honor to represent Michelle K. Franke in the United States Senate.●

TRIBUTE TO GRAZIELLA G. MATTY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1998 DISCOVER CARD STATE TRIBUTE AWARD SCHOLARSHIP RECIPIENT

● Mr. SMITH of New Hampshire. Mr. President, I rise today to commend Graziella G. Matty of New Hampshire for receiving the Discover Card State Tribute Award Scholarship for 1998.

Established in 1992, the Discover Card Tribute Award program honors outstanding high school juniors and seniors across the United States and overseas schools. The Tribute Award Program honors excellence in community service, leadership, special talents, unique endeavors and obstacles overcome. Of nearly 11,000 students nationwide who applied this year, only those who most exemplify these characteristics receive the scholarships. Winners may use their scholarships for any type of post-high school education or training.

Gold, silver, bronze and merit State Tribute Award scholarships are awarded in three categories of study: Arts and Humanities, Trade and Technical or Science, Business and Technology. Due to her outstanding personal statement, Graziella received a silver award in the category of Arts and Humanities Studies.

It is no wonder Graziella is one of the recipients of such a competitive award. As a member of the National Honor Society, captain of the Debate Team, and ambassador for the Hugh O'Brian Youth Foundation, she has demonstrated her leadership abilities continuously at Salem High School in Salem, New Hampshire. Graziella has also displayed a marked interest in archaeology by excelling in an archaeologic methods collegiate level course at Plymouth State College, and she was named the "New Hampshire Archaeology Rookie of the Year" in 1997.

In addition, Graziella finds time to participate in the Model UN and play soccer for the varsity team. In various facets of her school life and greater community, Graziella has successfully

illustrated her importance as a model student and citizen.

I wish to congratulate Graziella for all of her accomplishments, and especially for being a distinguished recipient of the Discover Card State Tribute Award. It is an honor to represent Graziella G. Matty in The United States Senate.●

UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENT—NOMINATION OF SUSAN MOLLWAY

Mr. WARNER. As in executive session, I ask unanimous consent that on Monday, June 22, at a time determined by the majority leader, after consultation with the Democratic leader, the Senate proceed to executive session for the consideration of Calendar No. 596, the nomination of Susan Mollway. I further ask unanimous consent there be 2 hours for debate equally divided between the chairman and ranking member of the Judiciary Committee. I finally ask unanimous consent that following the conclusion of that time, the Senate proceed to a vote on the confirmation of the nomination, and following that vote the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then resume legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE INTEGRATION OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. WARNER. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of S. Con. Res. 104 introduced earlier today by Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Con. Res. 104) commemorating the 50th anniversary of the Armed Forces.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN. Mr. President, I am honored today to offer a resolution that celebrates the 50 year anniversary of the integration of the U.S. Armed Forces. This resolution commemorates that historic day, July 28, 1948, when this country took a bold new step toward ensuring that our Armed Services reflected the tenets of democracy that this country stands for.

Dr. Martin Luther King once said that the Declaration of Independence was a Declaration of Intent. By that he meant that the commitments of that eternal document, when written, did not at the time apply to all Americans, but only to some of them. Women are excluded altogether, native Americans and poor had less rights than landowners, and blacks were counted as three-fifths of a person. And yet, the vision and the truth of the principles set forth in the Declaration and Con-

stitution of this great country have been the bedrock foundation of the patriotism of all Americans over time, no matter their condition at the time of its crafting, and no matter how difficult the struggle for equality and realization of that intent.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."

The rights so eloquently articulated in the Declaration defined in the Constitution could only be established, and later defended, by a strong military. Our armed forces, indeed all Americans, owe a debt of gratitude to President Truman, who fifty years ago strengthened our military and our society by issuing Executive Order No. 9981 thereby integrating the U.S. Armed Forces.

Americans of African descent were eager to defend the ideal and the promise of this noble experiment in self-government from the very beginning. During the Revolutionary War, more than 5,000 free blacks fought to establish these United States of America. Rhode Island had a black battalion, and African-American men and women served in units from the various states as laborers, spies, nurses, cavalry, and infantrymen. During the Civil War, Harriet Tubman served as a union spy, a volunteer nurse, and a freedom fighter. So often was she in the field, that some soldiers affectionately dubbed her "General Tubman."

In no military conflict were Americans of African descent unwilling to offer their very lives to the service of their country, no matter the condition of their citizenship. My own grandfather served in the Army in World War I, and I have vague recollections of stories of the experiences he had in France during that world-shaping cataclysm. He left, and returned to an America of Jim Crow apartheid, but was proud to have done his part to preserve freedom. His service, and that of others was founded on their sincere love of America, and their belief in its ideals. He believed in the Declaration of Intent, and was prepared to give his life in behalf of its promise.

Continuing that tradition, my father served in World War II. Up until World War II, enlistment of Americans of African descent had been limited, but one year after Pearl Harbor, there were approximately 400,000 African Americans in the Army. By the end of the war, there were more than 150,000 in the Navy. In 1948, Harry Truman moved the Declaration of Intent closer to reality when he integrated the armed forces. He made it possible for Americans of color to participate as Americans in defense of the ideal liberty. By Executive Order 9981, he was able to breathe life into the promise of equality, and in so doing gave added honor to the valor and commitment of all Americans.

In all branches of the military service, the decision to end the divisions